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they were contracted elsewhere. For fully six weeks after the first case developed, there has been no evidence to show that the barracks were infected; indeed, as they were continuously occupied by a large number of nonimmune men none of whom developed fever, the evidence is strong that they were not infected. The result could not have been better.

An examination of the data of the cases here that have occurred within the last fourteen days, shows that nearly all of them were Spaniards newly arrived (within the past six months); and while fairly scattered, the cases have occurred exclusively in the lower part of the city, not far from the water front. None have occurred among the better class, or among the Americans on the Prado. Indeed, save the 2 soldiers and a marine, I think there was but 1 American, a man who worked on the Triscormia Wharf and lived in Casa Blanca, who has been taken down. This is corroborative, as far as it goes, of the position I took in regard to the influence of Spanish immigration on the prevalence of yellow fever, in my report of a couple of weeks ago.

It is to be noted that no cases are reported save of adult males, and that all have gone to hospitals. Yet the Cuban children (last year was a mild yellow fever year, only 161 deaths from that disease in this city) should form a decided majority of the nonimmune population. The average exposure of a young child is, of course, much less than that of the adult, as he goes into far fewer houses; and if the house he resides in is uninfected, he runs no great chance of exposure elsewhere. Yet children are counted decidedly more susceptible to this disease than adults; and here they must be exposed, some of them, to the same sources of infection which has given fever to these adults.

While the disease among children would establish foci of infection, these foci would not, here especially, be apt to show by the infection of adults, because Americans and newly arrived Spaniards (nonimmunes) are infrequent visitors at Cuban homes.

Respectfully, yours,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Disinfection of cattle ships at Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *August 14, 1899.*

SIR: I would respectfully invite your attention to the following inclosures, which are self-explanatory:

The disinfection of "viveros" is going to add much to the work of the station; indeed, the present plant will be pressed much by the demands on it. Still we will do it.

The matter of the cattle vessels, taken up at the urgent request of the military governor and the collector of customs, presents no great difficulty. They especially fear the infection of these vessels with anthrax; whether this be threatened or not, these vessels running trip after trip without any cleansing, as some of them do, are a menace to the health of their crew, as well as to that of the ports they visit.

The statement that yellow fever does not occur on cattle ships is untrue. I have knowledge of five instances of such infection. They lie a short time, a few hours usually, in port, and to this their general exemption is doubtless due. At any rate it is to the interest of general

maritime sanitation that these vessels should be specially looked after, certainly those that leave Havana.

Very respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HAVANA, CUBA, *August 7, 1899.*

To the captain of the port, Havana, Cuba:

SIR: As authorized by the Executive order of January 17, 1899, I purpose to inspect, and, if necessary, disinfect all "viveros" leaving this port, and I would respectfully request that from and after the 15th instant you allow no "viveros" to leave port without a certificate of inspection of an officer of this Service. I inclose form of certificate.

Very respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Copy.]

HAVANA, CUBA, *August 11, 1899.*

SIR: At the urgent request of Colonel Bliss I have issued the contained notice, as part of the quarantine regulations of the harbor.

Please see that these vessels have the certificates referred to prior to leaving port. I inclose copy of certificates.

Very respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Lieut. Commander LUCIEN B. YOUNG, United States Navy,
Captain of the Ports of Cuba, Havana, Cuba.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NOTICE.

On, and after, August 17, 1899, all cattle vessels at this port, after unloading, will be required to put themselves in good sanitary condition; and a certificate from the United States Marine-Hospital Service that she is in a satisfactory sanitary condition will be required as a prerequisite to leaving port. Such certificate can be obtained without charge at the barge *Protector*, or at the Capitania del Puerto.

———— ————,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure No. 3—Form of "vivero" certificate—Copy.]

UNITED STATES MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Havana, Cuba, ————, 1899.

The "vivero" ———— ———— is granted permission to leave this port ———— in crew ———— probably immune ———— disinfected ————.

———— ————
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

UNITED STATES MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Havana, Cuba, ————, 1899.

I certify that the cattle vessel ———— ———— is in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and has permission to leave port.

———— ————
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.